## THE MINES OF UTAH.

A CEMETERY OF BURIED FORTUNES. THE LITTLE EMMA AND FLAUSTAFF MINES-THE VILLAGE OF ALTA-THE WILD SCENERY OF THE

A third letter has been received from a staff correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in regard to the mines of Utab. It describes the wild canon of Little Cottonwood and the now famous Little Emma and Flagstaff Mines. The village of Alta is perched in an interesting position on snow-clad peaks, and the mines try rock. When the magnesian limestone is reached, are difficult of access. Much new information it is not only found that it is of an entirely dif-Is imparted about the locality and resources of ferent character and appearance from that below, the mines of that canon.

ALMOST INACCESSIBLE MINES. A REGION AFTER THE HEART OF OLD MINERS WHO DESPISE A DEPOSIT WHICH IS TOO EASILY GOT

AT-THE SNOW-SHEDS AND MINES. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 20 .- Little Cottonwood Cafion is a cemetery of buried hopes and fortimes. I visited it the other day more on account separation and the wall at that point are plainly of a curiosity to see the mining camp in which a Little Emma and a Flagstaff had been possible than because I supposed that it would ever again attain lejo workings, and the upper wall in a prominence among the mining districts of the Terri-

Little Cottonwood Canon is in the Wahsatch Mountains, on the opposite or cast side of Salt Lake Valley from Bingham, The narrow-guage railroad which connects Alta, the little town in the heart of the mountains, with the valley turns off to the left from a point on the Jordan River near the junction of the Bingham Canon Road, and from the slope that hes between the river and the foot of the mountains, the view of the city, the lake and of the Couirth Range of mountains is remarkably grand and beautiful. Once in the canon its granite sides rise like great walls on either side, while great boulders and detached masses of rock which have

the mountain side and at a distance look like an endless covered bridge. The cars on the being in some places 600 feet to a mile, that the hoisting apparatus is not powerful on the morning when we made the ascent, beavy wire rope by which it is drawn tained through some of the windows in their sides as the cars go by, inspire a wish to the main table of the Flagstaff Mine, several safety of travel over it in the Winter. Sometimes, a long drift beyond the northern end line of the as it is, an avaianche comes down from the ragged | Flagstaff to a point where a few men are employed number of paper, covering the track with many feet | may produce a considerable quantity of of snow and rock debris. To see and hear one of good ore; and the fact that a similar body has been to be near it is dangerous. Lives are lost almost every year in Little Cottonwood by these terrible

tation is on the hill-did (everything is on the hill- tion to make new explorations. The Flagstaff workstairway following the grade of the mountain

say, are on the steep mountains, and must be reached with great difficulty; and it is true that many of the strongest and richest been discovered are at great elevaand in places that can only be reached by well-trained mountain ponies and pack | duplicated, and that while many of the chutes and cess and steep, russed mountains insured good in working, but will never be bonanzas. I see no mountain peaks that rise about it on every side

The canon is so narrow that the sun hardly climbs above the peaks on the east before it is hidden by tered the Illinois Tunnel, and saw the edge of one the hills on the west. At this season of the year of the great chambers of that body of ore which the snow covers the mountain sides, exposing only bere and there the dull gray color of the granite or limestone. The snow-fall will increase every week from now until after midwinter, and it will not all disappear until next June or July. In a few gorges having a northern exposure the snow remains all Summer.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE EMMA HILL. Emma Hill is a steep ridge which hes directly north of and above Alta. It is a great limestone monntain, rising, I should think, 1,500 feet above the town, with here and there a shaft house apparently elinging to its side, great poles of gray limestone waste taken from the mines, and a covered incline having a grade of about one foot in two, connecting some of the mines with the tramway. There is generally very little about the improvements of a mine to impress a stranger with

& When the eres of a district are reduced on the spot, the gold or silver mill, if a large one, may be an imposing building which shelters ingenious and expensive machinery. But when the ore is sent away to be milled or smelted, the buildings about a great mine are frequently small cheaply built, and suggest anything but large operations. The Little Cottonwood Mines make very little show upon the outside, and as the stranger, standing in the street of Alta and straining his neck to look to the top of the hill, has the Flagstaff, the Vallelo, the Little Emma, the North Star and other mines whose names have become household words all over this country and in Europe, pointed out to him, he is almost ready to exclaim at their apparent insignificance. But mines, like the men who manage and work them, must not be judged by their outward of the Metropolitan Company. It specifies appearance. The extent of the excavations that that the capital stock of the consolidated company have been made in many of them exceeded all previous conceptions that I had as much as the outside improvements fell short of my expectations.

Although Emma Hill is all of limestone, the rock of which it is composed is by no means all of the Fulton Municipal, \$1,250,000; Metropolitan, same character. The lower part of the mountain looks like Lower Silurian limestone. Upon the top of that lies a stratum of magnesian limestone about 250 feet thick, which is impregnated with silver-lead ore. Over this there is a cap of Upper Silurian limestone, which, like that lying at the foundation, carries no ore. The lines which separate these three varieties of limestone may be very plainly seen from the bottom of the canon. They

extend parallel with each other from the northwest to the southeast, beginning high up on the mountain, at the Flagataff Mine, and coming far down toward the bottom of the canon, where they cross the Emma. The discoveries in all the valuable mines of this belt were made upon a line parallel with these lines of separation and near the point of contact between the Lower Silurian and magnesian limestene. The plane of contact between these limestone. The plane of contact between these three formations pitches to the north, or into the

mountain, at an angle of about 35°.

In driving a tunnel into Emma Hill, work, of course, begins in the Lower Silurian limestone, which is called by the miners of Alia the foot counbut that the wall between the two is a perfect one, which, when not broken, is as well defined as that of a room. Passing through the middle formation a distance which if measured perpendicularly would be about 250 feet, another wall is reached, equally well defined, and beyond it the character of the rock again changes. The character of the formation may best be seen in the Illinois tunnel, now owned by the Emma Company. The lower line of shown at the place where the Joab Lawrence Company has begun a drift to the north toward the Valsimilar drift cut by the Illinois Tunnel Company years ago. The managers of mines at Alta, among them Mr. Charles Read, the superintendent of the Joab Lawrence Mines, whom I found to be a most careful and instructive guide, hold that the magnesian limestone is a true vein, bounded by the walls I have described and alled with chutes and chimneys of silver-lead ore which generally extend across the line of stratification, from one wall to the other and down in the direction of the dip of

the other and down in the direction of the dip of the vein to nuknown depths.

That the ore is there and that it occurs in the manner described, there is no doubt. Great chambers like those in the old Emma, from which so many millions worth of ore were taken, have been scarce, but smaller chutes have been discovered whenever they have been intelligently searched for. At the same time the character of the so-called vein matter insures in himstone) is not such as fallen from the mountain sides lie in the wildest confusion along the sides of the sparkling stream or obstruct its bed.

The last seven miles of the journey to Alta is made on a tramway covered throughout the whole distance by snow-sheds which cut off the views of the surrounding scenery. In places where the snow slides are frequent and heavy the track is sunk below the surface and the roof of the sheds, which are very strang, is about level with the top of the ground. In other places the sheds rise from the nountain side and at a distance look in the places of the ore.

or the presence of the ore. VISITS TO THE MINES. The first of the mines which I visited was the old dated on each of three seats which face the mules. | car drawn up the incline by means of stationary enand the cold wind drew through the sheds enough to haul a leaded car and the long, making beavy overcoats and warm blankers exceed- all of the way from the bottom to the top. sheds is rather monotonous and almost aggravating. Incline, and at that point a rope from mother engluspses of it which are now and then ob- remainder of the way. Having reached the top ing works. Thence descending through some abanis absolutely necessary for its preservation and the 200 feet more and then walked off through peaks on one side of the conon or the other, and by the lessee of the Flagstaff in developing a small brushes away a section of the sheds as if they were body of ore. It looked like a chute which hese slides from a distance must be awe-inspiring; found 200 feet below leads to the belief that it is quite extensive. I saw no ore in the Flagstaff itself. Passing for long distances through the different evels I was shown nothing but ground that has been worked out, and there seemed to be no disposi-

velopment of an adjoining mine, and that was as yet producing very little ore. Following the belt toward the southwest, the next mine which I visited was the Vallejo, owned ing more ore than all the other maces. In Little Cot. Reld. They are Sevres vases, valued at 1,000 france each be possible, and saddle-borses and pack animals for \$50,000, and within a short time after possesfrom a single chute. The Vallejo has in times of the present town of Alia there is a small hasin-like past turned out a very large quantity of ore, as is attested by the enormous chambers that were excavated. When Mr. Read became the superinbuilt Western town, it burned down a year or two | tendent of it there was little or no ore in sight. By age, and the new towns, much smaller than its pre- systematic exploration, making the mine pay all side of the canon, below, I might almost say under, and I have no doubt will discover others. I spent several hours underground in this mine, and found it one of the most interesting of its class that I have ever visited. From what saw there, I am convinced that Emma Hill from the bottom to the top of the magnesian limestone belt is honeycombed with ore bodies; that comparatively few of them have yet been discovered; that the enormous chambers found in the Little Emma were exceptional, and not likely to be reason why the same system of mining adopted by town is about 8,600 feet, and that of the | the Joab Lawrence company should not make ad-

ings and machinery seemed to be used for the de-

I went over the Emma Mine on the surface, engave the mine its chief value, and made its sale in ondon for £5,000,000 sterling possible. I visited he old main working tunnel, and went to the outh of the Bay City Tunnel, to which Mr. Trenor menth of the Bay City Tunnel, to which Mr. Trenor W. Park, who once more owns the property, is now removing the machinery, and through which he intends to work the mine. I did not go into the Emma because it looked very wet, and I was told, besales, that the superintendent was directed not to admit visitors. I understand that a little ore is being shipped from this mine, and, indeed, I saw some of it at one of the smelters at Sandy. The ore of Emma Hill is lead and silver. In most places it is disintegrated and earthy in its character, but is easily required in a smell true furnace.

some of it at one of the smellers at Sanay. The ore of Emma Hill is lead and silver. In most places it is disintegrated and earthy in its character, but is easily reduced in a smelting furnace.

West of Emma Hill the formation changes from limestone to quartzite, and there, I am told, are mines that are in true fissure veins, and which are very promising in their character. East of the Emma Hill belt there are also some mines which I did not have time to visit, but which I was told were good "prospects." Little Cottonwood has, I believe, seen its best days. No possible discoveries, I should think, could ugain induce Eastern or foreign capitalists to fisk their money in mining operations there or restore confidence in the permanency of cavernous or porket mines in a limestone formation. I do not, therefore, expect that there will be any more great sales like those of the Flarstaft and Little Emma. When property at Alta changes hands hereafter it will be for thousands and not for millions of dollars. But with moderate investments and economical working, I should not be surprised if Little Cottonwood continued to produce lead and silver ore in considerable quantities for years to come and should yield fair profits to those who operate its mines.

# MERGING SEVEN COMPANIES INTO ONE.

fair profits to those who operate its mines

In connection with the scheme to consolidate the even gaslight companies of Brooklyn in one, a contract has been drawn up, to be signed by the president of each company with the president shall be \$6,669,000, in shares of \$100 each, and it is to be distributed as follows: Brooklyn Company, \$2,000,000; Citizens', \$900,000; People's, \$300,000; Williamsburg, \$750,000; Nassau, \$600,000; \$869,000. The companies are to have an aggregate

feet of gas.

#### DIFFERENCES OVER BILLIARDS.

GARNIER DEFEATS HEISER AND SLOSSON DEFEATS SEXTON-SCHAFFER'S VICTORY OVER RUDOLPHE. At the billiard tournament in Tammany Hall on Saturday, Garnier defeated Heiser in the afternoon by a score of 300 to 148. In the evening Slosson defeated Sexton by three points, and Schaefer beat Rudolphe, the latter's score being 180. The game between Sexton and Slosson was very close and exciting. At one time Slosson was 100 points ahead, but Sexton passed him by runs of 96 and 43. In the latter run the referee decided that Sexton missed his forty-fourth shot. Sexton claimed that it counted, and so did most of the spectators. He placed his eue over the table and would not let the game proceed. The referee took the cue off, and Sexton then, entering a protest against the decision, played the rest of the game; but he was unnerved and did poorly. The games won by each player thus far are as follows; Schaefer, 3; Daly, 3; Sexton, 2; Slosson, 2; Garnier, 2; Rudolphe, 1; Carter, 1; Heiser, 0. Schaefer is the only one who has not lost a game. There will be no games to-day or tomorrow, as Tammany Hall has been engaged for

morrow, as faminary that has been eagaced for other purposes. On Wednesday evening the tour-nament will continue.

The monotony was relieved Friday by an exciting game between Heiser and Kudolphe. There was no very fine playing, except a good double-bank shot by Rudolphe, and two misses were made, one on each side. Joseph Dion, a brother of Cyrille Dion, acted at first as referee, but in the midd e of on each side. Joseph Dion, a brother of Cyrille Dion, acted at first as referee, but in the middle of the game Heiser entered a protest against one of his rulings, and he withdrow and left the hall. Then the fun began. The marker called for a stop until a new referee could be found, but Rudolphe kept playing, and became very much excited and very talkative. The difficulty was settled by the appointment of Mr. Wilmarth, the marker, as referee, but Rudolphe was not to be pacified. When after one of his plays the referee called "ioul," he angrily appealed to the audience, but was greeted with laughter. "You must be sick," he exclaimed to the referee, "How much you get for zat decision? I gif you 5 cents if you want it." By the advice of a policeman he at last quieted his wrath, and the game proceeded, interrupted occasionally by angry the player's multing remarks addressed to the referee and his opponent. In these Heiser paid little attention, but they evidently troubled him, for he played poorly after that, and lost his lead, Rudolphe winning in nineteen immings. The score was as follows:

Rudolphe—3, 8, 24, 20, 2, 0, 18, 0, 1 miss, 0, 27, 14, 61, 1, 12, 39, 16, 44, 6, 4–300.

Reiser—3, 3, 5, 37, 0, 2, 4, 55, 1 miss, 15, 6, 53, 5, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 10—204.

Winner's average, 1519; loser's average, 1014;; time, one hour and tharty-seven minutes.

In the evening Daly scored his third victory, defeating Carrier by 240 points in 16 innings. The game was an uneventful one, though Daly's score was one of the best so far. The scores were:

Daly -19, 4, 37, 14, 12, 52, 15, 0, 29, 25, 5, 19, 45, 1, 0, 32—300.

Carter—7, 1, 10, 5, 6, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 3, 16, 1, 1, 1, 1 —60.

Willies and the standard and minutes.

—60.
Winner's average, 1834; loser's average, 334; thue, one hour and afteen minutes.
The next game was a brief one, Slosson scering an easy victory over Garnier in twelve unitings, and making the second best run of the tournament thus far, 107 points. Fellowing are the scores; Slosson—6, 25, 30, 31, 13, 0, 0, 11, 1, 17, 107, 4, 61—300.

300. irmer-1, 2, 35, 0, 3, 1, 11, 2, 7, 2, 4, 0-68, inner's average, 10<sup>31</sup>12; loser's average, C<sup>211</sup>;

## AWARDS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

SPECIAL PRIZES AT PARIS FOR EXCELLENCES IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS-ENGLISH OFFOSI-

TION TO FIELD TRIALS. The Hon. Richard C. McCormick, the American Commissioner at the Paris-Exposition in 1878, has recently received from the French Embassy in Washingtou the special prizes awarded for American agricul-tural implements. They will be forwarded at once to for which the commissioner is constantly receiving in prizes which have now arrived consist of seven of the awarded-placed at the disposal of the jury of Group 76, by the Jaob Lawrence Company, and now produc- merit they might discover in machines exhibited in the too steep and rocky for good or even safe roads to tonwood. This mine was purchased not long ago They are of the shape called "Tazza," and are 10 inches in height and 1419 across the top of the bowl. The ists 540. body of the vase has a depth of 3 inches. In the centre is a raised medaltion representing the City of Paris—a female head with a mural crown. Around the medallion are scrolls, rosettes and agricultural symbols, truits and werk, Tritons and three folls with gold circular bands. Outside the general colors are blue and gold. Around the body of the vase is a wreath of truits, decessor, has spring up on the steep slope of the expenses, he has found several large bodies of ore, flowers and grain, with a spiral pink ribbon, broken by a panel, with the inscription: "Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1878," and medallions with agricultural symbols. The pillar is in blue and rold, with bands, frets, and festeens, and the foot has a circular band inclosing quatrefoils on a green ground, broken by four panels, contain

ing "Sèvres," "Paris" "Exposition," "1878," The general effect of the vase is rich and graceful, Dr. Edward H. Knight, one of the American Commisecently gave a TRIBUNE reporter some interesting our umstances concerning this award, and the opposition regulations of France, of December, 1876, determined should take place. But shortly after, the Agricultural Society of England held a meeting, and joining mines, so far as they have not been worked determined that the members of the society should not enter any competitive trials at the Paris Exposition.

determined that the members of the society should not enter any competitive trials at the Paris Exposition approached, the accretary of the English Commission, and, in fact, as it was generally understood, the Fresident also, the Prince of Wales, carnestry urged upon the French authorities that the proposed trials by abandonal. This was on the point of being done. The pressure on M. Tenserence de Bort, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, being great, and the relations between the French and English Governments being nitmate, it was thought for a walle that the scheme would be given up; as it seems the French Government would have preferred, in deference to the request of England. The matter was laid before the jury of the group by M. Eagene Tisserand, Inspector-General of Agriculture of France, when Dr. Kutght, as the only American member of the group, urged the fact that the American exhibitors had come expecting that the French regulations would be adhered to, and also stated it as the opinion of his countrymen that no adequate opportunity of forming an opinion could be afforded except by actual trial in the field. The Jurors were unanimous in so deciding the question, and their decasion met the approval of the Director-General, who was also carnessly desirous of seeing the tests.

It may be mentioned that M. Tisserand had charge of the similar field experiments at the French Exposition of 1867, and is, perhaps, one of the best-informed men on the subject of agriculture to Europe, having had charge of the Emperor's farms during the Empire. The trials took place on various day-spreading over several weeks, at three places outside of Paris, Marmont, Pettitiours and Goalesse, at the Espanded Tivalides. Eleven officials of the Empired of the median and appoint of the English commission, such as proposition of the English commission, the reason of which is not known.

The opposition of the English, which began the year previous to the Minister. Some whose native sense of fairness seems to have prevat-over the discipline of the English efficials.

## LIVES TO READ HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Boston, Nov. 16 .- A week or two ago word was received from Glasgow to the effect that Mr. James Alexander, who for several years had charge of the at this port, was dead. The report was credited, coming apparently from a trustworthy source. The newspapers all published obtunry notices. It turns out that the report of his death was false. A dispatch received from Glasgow signed by Mr. Alexat Aer says: "Health excellent."

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PARTY RELATIONS AND CANDIDATES. THE OUTLOOK IN ORIO-DEMOCRATIC DI-SENSIONS IN NEW-YORK-GOING OVER THE RETURNS.

A glance at the recent developments of Obio polities and the present outlook in that State is given in a conversation with State Senator Brown, of Toledo, reported below. He feels convinced that General Garfield will be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Thurman. Efforts have been made to reconcile the hostile factions of the Democratic party in this city and State, but with very little prospect of success. The New-York County Supervisors on Saturday can-vassed the returns from four more districts. The official vote of Pennsylvania shows a Republican plurality of 58,438, and a majority of 27,927.

### A GLANCE AT OHIO POLITICS.

OPINIONS OF EX-STATE SENATOR T. P. BROWN, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ON THE OHIO SENATORSHIP AND

Ex-State Senator Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, was found by a TRIBUNE reporter a few evenings ago at the Grand Central Hotel, quietly smoking his after-din ner eigar. Mr. Brown is a close observer, and well-in formedin Onto politics. In the course of the conversa-

tion he said : "This was the bardest fought campaign I ever knew. Every inch of ground was contested by both sides. But we whipped them, and you can set Ohlo down as one of

the sure Republican States in next year's fight." " Was Foster the strongest candidate you could have

"Yes, Charles Foster is a man of the people. He knows their wants and tastes, and is popular in all parts of the State. And besides, he is one of the best organizers in the whole country. He made a respatheent

"How about the Crited States Senatorship ?" "Well, I'm for General Garffeld. He is one of the ablest men in the Nation, has always been true to Re-

publican principles, and has carned the promotion by long and faithful service in the lower House." "Do you think he will be the choice of your Legisla-

"I have no doubt of it. I have an extensive acquaint

ance among the members-elect of the Legislature, and from the best sources of information I feel sure that a handsome majority of the Republicans of both houses is in his favor. And besides this he is the choice of the people; the working Republicans are for him, and the election of no other man would be hailed with such en-

"Will Foster be a candidate?"

"Will Foster be a candidate?"

"As I have Just said, Foster is popular, but I think be is a man of too good scose to ask so soon for another promotion. He can well afford to rest awhite on his present honors, and I am confident he will not allow his name toften used as a candidate."

"What ofter cames are mentioned in connection with at other cames are mentioned in connection with

the Senatorship I"

"Ex-Governor Deunison, Stanley Matthews and Benjamin Eggleston are talked of by some of their personal
friends, but can hardly be counted in the race. Judge
Taft has many warm friends, and he certainly deserves
well of the Republicans of Oalo. He is a gentleman of
high character and superfor ability, and did noble service in our late campaign. But his locality is against
him. Cinemnate now has one Senator, and the people
will not consent to her having them both."

"Do you think Sherman would under any circumstances be a candidate!"

"No, he is not a candidate and will not be. There is

while not cousent to her having them both."

"Do you think Sherman would under any circumstances be a candidate!"

"No, he is not a candidate, and will not be. There is not going to be any 'dark horse' in this tace. Garfield will be elected without any trouble. The Republicans of Ohio want Sherman for the Presidency."

"Yes, of course. Oalo always has a candidate or two for President, as well as for pretty much every other prominent place. But do you think Sherman could carry Ohlo if nominated?"

"Undoubtedly he could. And whenever Ohlo furnishes a candidate se is elected. I am aware that our state as a good many men in prominent pestitons. The Presid at, Chlef-Justice, an Associate Justice, the General and Lawlennan-General of the Army are all Ohlo men, and Ohlo men are filling creditally a great many other honorable and responsible positions, but the supply has't exhausted yet by any means."

"How does Baine stand in Ohlo?"

"Senator Baine has a lost of warm friends in Ohlo, and next to Sherman no man in the Nation would receive a more enthasiastic support in our State. It he should receive in nomination we intend to present the name of Charles Fister for Vice-Preadent."

"O, then you will, for once, be satisfied with a second place for an Ohlo man!"

"A-cl-i, y-c-s, if we can't get the first."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA. A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 58,438 AND A MA-JOHITY OF 27,927.

Official returns from every county in Pennsylvania have been received at the State Department in Harrisburg. An abstract of these returns is ver medals have already been distributed; but the given below. The totals on the vote for State Treasurer bronze medius and the certificates of honorable mention, compare as follows with the vote for Governor in 1878: 

The total this year is 169,765 smaller than in 1878. The Republicans have lost 39 337 votes, the Democrats

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DEMOCRATIC FEUDS IN NEW-YORK. O PROSPECT OF HARMONY-THE BITTERNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN NOT LESSENED-FUTILE EFFORTS

FOR RECONCILIATION. There has been considerable talk during the ast week among the Democratic leasiers in the city about the poscibility of a reconciliation between the anization that was revived some time previous to the Syracuse Convention, with the alleged purpose of promoting Democratic barmony, has again come to the surface, notwithstanding its recent ignominious failure. most of its leading members having been numbered among the bolters at Syracuse. After the Syracuse Convention the meetings of the club were discontinued out it will be revived to-night. Some of the members of this club have been feeling the Democratic pulse since the election with a view of reconciliation, but the prospect is said not to be very hopeful. Charles H. Swan, who is known as the "Tammany State Azent," has been in Syracuse and elsewhere recently with this object in Kernan, DeWitt C. West and other Democratte leader who have been in the city during the week, have been approached by the "reconcilers," but they could hold

out no hope of restored harmony.

The Governor, who is understood to reflect Mr. Tilden's views, is said to have replied to the gentleman who visited him that " under no circumstances" would he favor any attempt at reconciliation with Joan Kelly. The existence within the party, he said, of any outh-bound secret society like Tammany was a perpetual of independence and reform within the party ranks The Governor thought now the most favorable opportunity to make an end of Tammany. It had dragged the party to defeat often before, and the odium of its past | citement.

history had prevented many good men from acting with the Democrats in the State. Now that Tammany had exhibited the treachery of its leader and its determina. tion to rule or ruin, and had about ruined itself, the finel blow should be given by the Democrats of the state. The party in the city would be much stronger without Tammany Hall. David C. Robinson is said to have added that the future safety of the party in the State depended on the utter annihilation of Tammany

Hall as a Democratic institution. DeWitt C. West recognized the great need of harmony, and he was willing to do all he could to reunite the divided Democratic household; but really what could be done? Mr. Tilden was breathing annihilation to Tammany, and Mr. Kelly was unwilling to retrace one step in the course he had taken; and so long as things re mained in such a position, what was the use of talking

many, and Mr. Kelly was unwilling to retrace one step in the course he had taken; and so long as things remained in such a position, what was the use of talking about barmony I Tilden had control of the organization in the State and Kelly and Tammany at his back, and until they were both deposed there seemed to be no prospect of reunion. The "reconciler," thought that Mr. Kelly was willing to meet his opponents half-way; but further than willingness to assist at the coremonessnoth urgentil : derived from Mr. West.

Samuel J. Randail, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was also in the city during the week, was appealed to; but as he had made himself peculiarly offensive to Tammany by speaking during the campaign for Governor Robusson, he thought he could be of no service as a peacemaker. As the Tammany men accuse Mr. Randail of navang sold out to Mr. Hiden with a promise of being nominated for the Presidency in case Mr. Tiliden tamks it was to retire, it would probably be useless for Mr. Randail to appear as a peacemaker, although he is saud to have exhibited the greatest anxiety to see the party differences healed. Senator Kernan, the gentleman who visited him saws, was very auxious for harmony, but he had no plan to offer, and his advice was not to attempt any settlement of differences until the combatants had allowed their anger to sooil. Letters were written to Governor Seymour and others in the State, and a number of persons have been visited by Mr. Swan and others, but they could not yet see any possiole way out of the difficulty. Mr. Seymour, it is said, expressed a desire to be let alone, as lie did not wish to be dranged into party quarrels. He thought Mr. Kelly and Mr. Fidden should have partrollism and the welfare of the party enough at heart to bury the hatchet and get out of the way of party success. He could scarcely realize that personal differences should be allowed to divide the party and for the party in differences, He and that Tammany Hall was not responsible for the defeat of the p

State Committee. This committee appointed a Committee of Fifteen to organize the voters of the city. Ex-Mayor Wickham and James "U'Brien, who manage the latter committee, have been consulting during the week with other Democrats with the intention of starting an organization of their own and electing memocras from this city. These gentlemen profess to be leve that their organization, it started, will be recognized, but its like Tammany and Fring Hall organization sequally dealer to committee of Fitteen, the latter will be strongly antagonized in any such movement.

There have been no recent desertions from Tammany Hall, and there is no prospect of any. The leaders claim that they have established their strength, and that if the State Committee does not asimit the members elected by Tammany Hall bey will call a convenion of their own and continue to act independently. They say they will act independently. They say they will act independently of the present State Committee so long as Tilden controls it.

The Brooklya Democratic leaders, including High McLaugain and Thomas Kluselia, who are understood to be in close relationship with Mr. Tilden, have formaliated a plan during the week of calling tog-thet the leaders of the opposing factions in the city, and starting a new organization, with all entirely new name. Mr. McLaughlin says it will never do to continue the existence of Tammany Hall, as that wend be fatal to the party. Mr. Kinselin success. "It defeated as," he was a "in 1871, and it tried and to defeat us in 1876, but we were saved by Mr. Tilden. It was the came of our defeat last year and again this year. The Democrate of ininfiliated," and all trace of it destroyed, if the party totals for inture success." It defeated us," he says, in 1871, and it trued again to defeat us in 1876, (at the were saved by Mr. Thien. It was the cause of our often last year and again this year. The Democrates of his State will not as an nurse the viper."

From these varying opinious there seems to be little tospect of Democratic harmony.

# NEARLY BALF OF THE PETURNS CANVASSED,

The canvass of the votes of the county was entinued by the Board of Supervisors on Saturday, The returns from the VIII h, IXth, Xth and XIth As sembly Districts were conversed. Few of the returns were correct, and according y the inspectors were sumoued to appear before the Committee on Corrected 75,472, the Greenback men 54,551 and the Problemon- Bourns today and make the necessary corrections, Election District of the Vilth Assembly District in re-Election District of the VIIII A-semily District in re-card to the vote for Smator in that district, George 3 iss appeared for Robert II. Straban, the Republican anddate, and Peter Mitchell for John W. Browning, the Trommany candidate. The official return stated that Mr. Straban received 125 votes and Mr. Browning 142. The trends of Mr. Browning datimed that Mr. Straban eccives only 25 votes. The inspectors were examined in regard to this matter, as the return showed that the original statement of the vote had been grased and an-diber userted.

A. Lee, one of the Republican inspectors said

#### NO SCRATCHING IN SCHUYLER COUNTY. A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE REPUB-LICAN COUNTY COMMUTTEE. To the Edutor of The Tribune.

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last apparently imputes "Scratching" of the ticket by the Republicans to Schuyler County, which imputation I believe to be unjust. And I do not see why Schuyler County should be singled out of all the countles re ported in the same column as alone chargeable with the imputation mentioned; for it appears by the figures given that the excess of votes cast for Lieutenant-Governor and the other State officers over Mr. Cornell is even larger in some of them than in Schuyler.

Now, as matter of their, I do not believe Mr. Cornell's

name was "scratched" in any considerable degree in any of the counties there reported. And on examination t will be observed that the disparity of the vote in respect of Mr. Cornell and the balance of the Republican State ticket occurs in every instance in the countles where there was a considerable Kelly vote cast. The figures given from Schuvler County show Mr. Cornell's vote to be only about 100 less than the vote for Hossis, and the other State officers—instance, Cornell, 2,403; Hoskins, 2,506. The Kelly vote in this county was 292, which, added to toomson's 1,686, makes 1,978. Democratic Votes cast for Governor, which is a larger vote than the balance of the Democratic State ticket received by 113 votes, a little nore than Hoskins's excess over Mr. Cornell. And I maintain, with the figures, as well as some personal knowledge to fastify not, that the said excess or difference between Cornell and the balance of the Republican State ticket eams by Democratic voting the R. publican State ticket came by Democratic voting the R. publican State ticket eams by Democratic voting the R. publican State ticket from which Mr. Cornell's name was "scratenet," and that one showed his name and two of the other State officers struck out, the balance being voted with the names of the two most his name and two of the other State officers struck on the balance being yated with the names of the two most important county officers. Treasurer and District-Aktories, Democratic. Mr. Coincil exhibitly got the current Republican vote cast in this county on November 4. I am very respectfully. B. W. W. W. Oodward, Scarciary Republican County Committee. Watkins, Nov. 10, 1879.

THE CANVASS IN KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Canvassers advanced on saturday as far as the Eighteenth Ward, Many oncor ect returns were sent back to the district canvassers or correction. The votes in the Thirteenth Ward cast for W. A. Goodrich cave been counted for William W-Goodrich. The Brooklyn City Carvassers proceeded with their work on Saturday, reaching the Seventeenth Ward.

LIVELY TIME AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE The opposition to the cental system still con-

tinues on the Produce Exchange among a part of the grain trade, while an almost equal number is in favor of it. On Saturday J. H. Herrick, chairin favor of it. On Saturday J. H. Herrick, chairman of the Committee on Grain, read a communication from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, urging the Produce Exchange to adhere to the decision of the Board of Managers in relation to it. A series of resolutions approving of the system accompanied the communication, and the members showed their appreciation by applianse, grouns and hisses. H. T. Kueeland, nothwithstanding that he was deciated out of order, read a series of resolutions from the Peoria Board of Trade, condemning the cental system, amid great confusion and excitement.

### OUT DOOR SPORTS.

HARVARD BEATEN BY PRINCETON. AN EXCHING GAME OF FOOT-BALL AT HOBOKEN,

A well-contested and interesting game of foots ball resulted Saturday in a victory for Princeton over Harvard by one goal. The two teams of fifteen men from each college met on St. George's Cricket Grounds and afforded entertainment for a large number of collegians and their friends. With the exception of a stiff wind which blew lengthwise of the field from the south, the weather was well adapted for foot-ball kicking. The wind was so strong, however, that it was patent that only by the merest chance of a fortunate drop-kick could

strong, however, that it was patent that only by
the mereat chance of a fortunate drop-klek could
a goal be won by the side kicking against it. Toward 3 o'clock the college boys began to arrive in
large numbers, Princeton representatives being
largely in the majority. The orange and black of
Princeton and the crimson of Harvard were the
colors worn by the partisans. The rival teams rode
from New-York on the top of several
coaches and were met by their friends with
cheers. There were present many private carriages and one coach containing ladies dressed
in charming Antumnal toilets. It was estimated
that there were nearly 3,000 present who watched
the game. The two teams took their positions soon
after 3 o'clock, Princeton having won the toss and
having taken the southern end of the field in order
to have the advantage of the wind. The players
were as follows:

Princeton—Forwards, Beadford, McDermott, Devereaux, Brotherlin, Ballard (captain), Loney, Peaco
Bryan; halt-backs, Withington, Lee, McNair and
Farr; backs, Horton, Duncan and Cutts; umpire,
Mr. McLaren.

Harvard—Forwards, Morse, Manning, W. Cushing,
Tebbets, L. Cushing, Warren, Howe, Thatcher and
Niekerson; half-backs, Bacon (captain), Winsor,
Houston and Cabot; backs, Leatherbee and Shattuck; umpire, W. Seamans, 777.

Mr. Camp, of Yale, acted as referee. The game
was played under the revised Rugby rules, in two
inmings of forty-five minutes each, with a short rest
between them. Warren kicked the bail of for Harvard, and soon the fierce struggle had been forced
near Harvard's goal. Before ten minutes had passed
it was evident that Princeton was playing a very
strong game, excelling Harvard particularly in passing the bail to the hall-backs for a pass or a free
kick after it had been "held." Harvard was
thrown on the defensive, and was obliged to "touchdown" for safety several times. The Cushing
brothers and Morse did splendid work for the Crimson boys, while McNair was the man who was most
feared among the Princetons. Ten minutes before
th

forced to make two touch-downs behind their goal for safety.

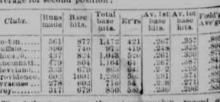
The second inning after a rest of ten minutes was a repetition of the scenes of the first. Harvard had the wind in her favor, but her men played somewhat loosely, and without that coolness and system that always characterized the efforts of Princeton when its side was in an emergency. somewhat bosely, and whole that consists and system that always characterized the effores of Princeton when its side was in an energency. During the early part of the game Harvard forced the playing near Princeton's goal, and once Winser missed a goal by a fine drop-kick only by a foot. It was a great disappointment to Harvard, but still the fight wared botly from one side of this field to the other. Princeton evidently content with her goal and putting forth all her strength to keep the bail at the Harvard end of the field. The second game resulted in nothing for either side, and Princeton was declared the winner of the match by a goal. The teams cheered each other, and the Princeton athletes were carried around the field by their enthusiastic courades. The coaches were soon filled with collegians, and the streets of Hoboken rang with the cheers winch the Harvard, Princeton and Columbia men gave each other. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the match.

other. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the match.

At Hamilton Park in New-Haven, on Saturday, about 500 persons were present to witness the first match game of foot-ball between the Yale College team and Rutgers College Clinb. Cartain Haring, of the Rutgers team, having won the toss, chose the south goal. Although the Yale bove played arminst a hard wind they seemed to have little difficulty in scoring tench-downs and goals. Their playing was also a decided improvement upon their playing in the game with the Harvards last week. The Rutgers boys made several good plays and kicks, but were unable to cope with the strong playing of Harding, Hull, Moornead, Lamb and Merrill of the Yale Club. Yale won easily, having scored five goals and three touch-downs to nothing for their opponents.

BASE BALL NOTES. ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON OF 1880. Anson and Start, of the Chicago and Providence Clubs respectively, lead all the players in the League in fielding. Hines, of the Providence Club, led the League in batting, with a first-base batting average of .352, and a total batting average of .492 in the eightyfour games he played. Auson, of the Chicagos, James White, of the Chicagosts, and O'Rourke, of the Bostons, were next on the list. " Bob " Matthews, who pitched for a number of seasons for the Matuals of this cir. but who played last season with the Providence (the winners of the League championship), was off-red the same salary he had this year to play in Providence next year, but he declined, and the managers at once cured the services of Bradley, who played with the Troy Club this year, to assist Ward in that position Edward Nolan, who played inst year with the League Indianapolis Club, but who was expelled from the praying, was reinstated at the League meeting recounty neld to Buffalo. Nolan is a very effective curve piteser, of the Pacific Stope-the Kulckerbucker Clay of Sin Francisco. His reinstatement was made for the purpose with the Knickerbockers at San Finnelsco. But since they have been there the Knickerbockers have refused

of allowing the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs to play with the Knickerbockers at San Francisco. But since they have been there the Knickerbockers have refused to play either of them on account of their charging for cents admission to games. The Chicamata and Cincento Cintes will arrive home in about hire weeks from this time. "At" Spandfirs, who went with the latter club, arrived home in Chicago on Monday, Goloaganth and Corcoran will be the effecters for the League Chicago Child hext year. Didataly, second by seman, and Hanton, left-fielder, of the changeon National Association A heaty Cunb, will hold the same positions in the League Cevelund man extypeur. In League changed and Strander sould were each "banased" that it may be about the close the Chevelund that perfect the charge on mydonshap games in the season just closed the Chevelund in the control of the charge of the charge of the change on the land Strander sould be season for closed the Chevelund file of the same positions in the League Cevelund and Checago five times. Boston four times, and Providence and Checanal deach fire times. The Bostons "blanked" their opponents in thritten games, Checago, C. neimart and Syra-use each six games, Cleveland three games, Morrit, Jones and Rardock will remain in Boston next year. Dickinson, Ferguson, Larker, Gittespie, Harbridge, Weich, Comors, Evans and Halbert have agreed to play writh the League Troy Chu bu xi season. The Providence Ciab will relian all their pipyers with the exception of Marthews and O'Rontes; the latter player will probably get to Roston. Dorgan, of the Syracuse Club, will take his puace in the Providence Ciab. The Abany Club won the National Caubon Washinston have engaged Woods, Richmond, Bushing, Sullayan, Irwin, Wainley, Bennet, and Kanati for 1830. The Brist-named player led the outling of the Worderlee Club, will probably game of the Bostons, Gennatd of the Chechanits, and Lynch, Pratt. MeCierian, Beker, Deroy and Laciam of this years club for next year. The sation club with the Albany Clu



The following gives the championship record of games played, won, and lost, the series lost and wos. and the fielding position of the eight League clubs at the close of the season :

Ctuos.	played	Won.	LOSE	Won.	lust.	boste,n
Boston. Buffalo Chicago Chicago Chichenati Ceveland. Providence Syracuse Troy	84 79 80 83 84 70	54 46 46 43 27 59 92 19	80 32 33 87 46 25 48 60	03440040	90004000	1341-2250
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